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**APPLICATION FOR  
UNITED STATES UTILITY LETTERS PATENT**

Be it known that we, Karl A. Belser, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 5544 Drysdale Drive, San Jose, County of Santa Clara, and State of California 95124 of the United States of America, Neil Deeman, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at 101 Leona Court, Alamo, County of Contra Costa, and State of California 94507 of the United States of America, and Ga-Lane Chen, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 150 Estrella Road, Fremont, County of Alameda, and State of California 94539 of the United States of America, have invented certain new and useful improvements in a

**METHOD FOR REPLICATING MAGNETIC PATTERNS ON HARD  
DISK MEDIA**

of which the following is the Specification:

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail No. ET198092474US in an envelope addressed to: BOX PATENT APPLICATION, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231, on April 19, 2001.

*Nancy R. Simon*  
(Signature)

1                   **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

2  
3           This application is related to and claims the benefit of commonly assigned  
4 United States Provisional Application No. 60/198,192, filed on April 19, 2000 and  
5 entitled "Method For Replicating Magnetic Patterns On Hard Disk Media." The  
6 subject matter of this related application is incorporated herein by reference.  
7

8                   **BACKGROUND**

9  
10   1.     **Field of the Invention:**

11  
12           This invention relates to magnetic recording media, such as the magnetic  
13 recording media used in hard disk drives, and in particular to a method for  
14 fabricating magnetic recording media. Still more particularly, the present  
15 invention relates to a method for replicating magnetic patterns on hard disk  
16 media.  
17

18   2.     **Description of the Prior Art:**

19  
20           Designers, manufacturers, and users of computing systems require  
21 reliable and efficient digital information storage and retrieval equipment.  
22 Conventional magnetic disk drive systems are typically used and are well known  
23 in the art. As the amount of information that is stored digitally increases,  
24 however, users of magnetic recording media need to be able to store larger and  
25 larger amounts of data. To meet this demand, designers of magnetic recording  
26 media are working to reduce the size of the features on a recording disk, because  
27 the storage capacity of a recording disk is a function of the number of closely  
28 spaced concentric tracks on the disk. Some of the recording disk surface area,  
29 however, must be used for purposes other than data storage.  
30

1           Conventional magnetic storage disks utilize various types of indexing  
2 marks and alignment indicia to help keep the head properly aligned on a  
3 particular track. These marks and indicia are often recorded in servo sectors,  
4 which are angularly-spaced reserved portions of the recording disk surface that  
5 extend out approximately radially from the disk centers. Servo sectors use  
6 recording disk surface area that could otherwise be used for data storage.  
7 Consequently, servo sector information must be stored as efficiently as possible  
8 in order to provide users with the most storage capacity possible.

9  
10           Additionally, as the demand to store more data on each disk increases,  
11 designers are increasing the number of tracks on each disk. However, with track  
12 densities at and exceeding ten thousand tracks per inch, the tasks of increasing  
13 data storage capacity and writing servo patterns with suitable geometric  
14 accuracy are becoming increasingly difficult. Therefore, developing new  
15 techniques for manufacturing magnetic recording media remains a significant  
16 consideration for designers, manufacturers, and users of contemporary electronic  
17 devices.

## SUMMARY

In accordance with the present invention, a system and method are disclosed for replicating magnetic patterns on hard disk media. In one embodiment, a pattern is formed in a mask and the mask is placed over or above a recording layer. The recording layer may include a single, dual, or multi-layer recording layer. The pattern defines the recordable regions and the non-recordable regions to be created in one or more layers within the recording layer. The magnetic properties of portions of the recording layer are then altered in order to create recordable or non-recordable regions. The mask is then removed from the recording layer.

In certain embodiments, the mask may comprise a photoresist layer that is exposed to a light source and then developed such that portions of the photoresist layer are removed. Portions of the recording layer that correspond to the removed portions of the photoresist layer are then uncovered. The uncovered portions of the recording layer may then be exposed to a plasma treatment. Ions within the plasma interact with one or more layers in the exposed portions of the recording layer to change the magnetic properties of the exposed regions. The remaining photoresist layer may then be removed.

In other embodiments, the mask may comprise a resist layer and the pattern is formed in the resist layer using imprint lithography. One method for performing imprint lithography is to use a stamper to imprint the desired pattern into the resist layer. After the pattern is imprinted in the resist layer, portions of the resist layer are compressed while other portions of the resist layer are at or near their original thickness. The compressed portions of the resist layer are then removed in order to expose corresponding portions of the recording layer. The uncovered portions of the recording layer may then be exposed to a plasma treatment. The magnetic properties of one or more layers in the exposed regions



1                                    **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

2

3            The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in

4 the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode

5 of use, and further objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood by

6 reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment

7 when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

8

9            **Figure 1** is a diagram of a data storage system that may be used with the

10 present invention;

11

12

13            **Figure 2** is a diagram depicting an upper surface of a recording disk

14 utilized in the disk drive assembly of **Figure 1**;

15

16

17            **Figure 3** is a linearized diagram of one embodiment of a sector of the

18 recording disk illustrated in **Figure 2**;

19

20

21            **Figures 4(a) – 4(e)** are diagrams illustrating an exemplary method for

22 replicating magnetic patterns on a hard disk media according to one

23 embodiment of the present invention;

24

25

26            **Figures 5(a) – 5(f)** are diagrams depicting an exemplary method for

27 replicating magnetic patterns on a hard disk media according to another

28 embodiment of the present invention; and

29

30

- 1        **Figure 6** is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for replicating
- 2        magnetic patterns on a hard disk media according to another embodiment of the
- 3        present invention.

FIG. 6

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

To facilitate an understanding of the present invention, it is described hereinafter in the context of a specific embodiment. In particular, reference is made to the implementation of the invention in a magnetic hard disk media for a hard disk drive. It will be appreciated, however, that the practical applications of the invention are not limited to this particular embodiment. Rather, the invention can be employed in other types of magnetic recording media, one example being magneto-optical hard disk media.

With reference now to the figures and in particular with reference to **Figure 1**, a data storage system that can be used with the present invention is shown. Data storage system 100 in this exemplary embodiment is a hard disk drive system. Data storage system 100 includes one or more storage disks 102, a storage system controller 104, an actuator 106, a voice coil motor 108, a recording head 110, and a rotating spindle 112. The recording head 110 is comprised of at least one read head and at least one write head, and is positioned at the end of actuator 106. Actuator 106 is moved via voice coil motor 108. The recording head 110 transfers data between storage system controller 104 and a specific physical location on storage disk 102. Data is preferably stored in many approximately consecutively numbered concentric rings or "tracks" 114 on storage disk 102. For clarity, only two tracks 114 are shown in **Figure 1**. The tracks are displaced radially from each other, beginning at the inner diameter 116 of the disk 102 and continuing to the outer diameter 118 of the disk 102.

Storage system controller 104 may randomly access a specific logical location on storage disk 102 via a particular track address and a particular sector address. Tracks 114 are very closely spaced in order to maximize storage capacity and economy. The mechanical precision of the movement of storage disk 102 and the movement of recording head 110 is critical to accessing the











1 A stamper 500 is then pressed into the mask 404 in order to transfer a  
2 pattern from the surface of the stamper 500 into the surface of the mask 404.  
3 **Figure 5(b)** shows how portions of the mask 404 are compressed 502, while other  
4 portions of the mask 404 are at or near their original thickness. The compressed  
5 portions 502 of the mask 404 are then removed in order to expose portions 504 of  
6 the recording layer 404 (**Figure 5(c)**). The removal of the compressed portions 502  
7 of the mask 404 may be implemented in any desired manner. For example, the  
8 compressed portions 502 may be removed using a vacuum etch process, such as  
9 a sputter etch or a reactive ion etch.

10  
11 Once portions of the mask 404 are removed, regions of the recording layer  
12 504 corresponding to the removed mask are exposed. In certain embodiments, an  
13 etch may then be performed to create grooves 506 in the recording layer 402  
14 (**Figure 5(d)**). The etch may be implemented in any desired manner. For  
15 example, a reactive ion etch may be performed.

16  
17 The structure is then exposed to a plasma 508, as shown in **Figure 5(e)**.  
18 Ions within the plasma 508 interact directly with the exposed regions 504 of the  
19 recording layer 402. The plasma 508 may then alter the magnetic properties of  
20 the exposed regions 504 of the recording layer 402. The plasma 508 may be  
21 implemented and configured in any desired manner. For example, the plasma  
22 508 may include, but is not limited to, a sputtering oxidation, such as an argon or  
23 argon and oxygen plasma. However, other types of plasma 508 may be used  
24 with the present invention. The type of plasma used will be determined by how  
25 well the plasma changes the magnetic properties in the exposed regions of the  
26 recording layer. Thus, the selection of the plasma may depend upon the material  
27 or materials in the recording layer.

28  
29 The remaining mask 404 is then removed, as shown in **Figure 5(f)**. The  
30 resulting recording layer 402 comprises areas of differing magnetic properties.  
31 The regions 510 of the recording layer 402 that were exposed to the plasma 508

1 have different magnetic properties than the regions 512 of the recording layer 402  
2 that were covered by the mask 404. As with the earlier embodiments, the present  
3 invention can be used to create recordable regions and non-recordable regions in  
4 a recording layer.

5  
6 As discussed above, the embodiment of **Figure 5** utilizes a stamper 500 to  
7 imprint a desired pattern in the mask. One method for making a stamper 500  
8 will now be described. The present invention, however, is not limited to this  
9 method. Any technique that creates a device for imprinting a pattern into the  
10 mask may be used with the present invention.

11  
12 The stamper 500 may be comprised of a metal layer, such as nickel, and  
13 is created from a master disk. A master disk is a recording disk that is  
14 manufactured using very specialized machinery in order to obtain precise  
15 positional and geometric features. A master is usually made by taking a  
16 polished glass disk and spin-coating a thin layer of photoresist material over a  
17 surface of the glass disk. The photoresist material typically used is Novolak with  
18 DNQ active components.

19  
20 The photoresist material is then exposed to a pulsating laser, electron, or  
21 ion beam, where the pulsing of the beam is determined by the desired format  
22 pattern that is to be patterned into a magnetic media. A programmable formatter  
23 provides the necessary signal to modulate the recording laser beam with the  
24 desired format pattern. In the present invention, the format patterns can vary  
25 from one disk drive model to another, so the formatter is programmable in order  
26 to output the desired modulated signals for a specific format pattern.

27  
28 The laser, electron, or ion beam output by the formatter has the ability to  
29 define very small features, such as one hundred nanometers in size or smaller.  
30 Having the ability to define small or very dense format patterns means these

1 small format patterns will be transferred to the stamper 500, which in turn means  
2 the small format pattern will be transferred to the mask 404.

3  
4 Once the photoresist layer has been selectively exposed, the exposed areas  
5 are removed by washing them away with a developing solution. The remaining  
6 portions of the photoresist layer define the desired format pattern. A first  
7 stamper is then made from the master disk by sputtering or evaporating a metal  
8 layer directly onto the photoresist layer. Since the deposition rate is relatively  
9 slow, only a thin layer of metal is coated over the photoresist layer in a  
10 reasonable time. Therefore, in order to make the first stamper more robust, an  
11 electroplating process is used to form a thicker layer of metal on the first  
12 stamper. Nickel is typically the metal used in the electroplating process, and the  
13 first stamper usually reaches a thickness of 0.3 millimeters.

14  
15 The first stamper is then peeled away from the photoresist layer and is  
16 commonly used to create copies. A copy of the first stamper is created by first  
17 passivating the first stamper by providing a monolayer of oxide on the surface of  
18 the metal stamper. Passivation can be accomplished chemically by dipping the  
19 first stamper into an oxidizing solution, or electrochemically by making the first  
20 stamper an anode in an electrical circuit. After a thin layer of oxide forms on the  
21 surface of the first stamper, another electroplating process is performed and a  
22 layer of metal forms over the oxide layer. The layer of metal is then peeled away  
23 from the first stamper, whereby the layer of metal forms a copy of the first  
24 stamper. This copy, however, has a reverse image of the format pattern on its  
25 surface. So the copy is passivated and an electroplating process is performed in  
26 order to fabricate a second copy. Now, the second copy has the same format  
27 pattern as the first stamper, and the second copy is then used to form the desired  
28 pattern into the mask.

29  
30 The process described above is known in the art as a "family making  
31 process." The first stamper is known as the "father", and the copy of the first

1 stamper is known as the "mother". The mother contains the reverse image of the  
2 format pattern. The second copy is known as the "son." The mother can be  
3 recycled many times in order to create a plurality of sons. Furthermore, the sons  
4 can be used multiple times, making them the perfect tool for a mass  
5 manufacturing process.

6  
7 Referring to **Figure 6**, a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for  
8 replicating magnetic patterns on a hard disk media according to another  
9 embodiment of the present invention is shown. The method begins at block 600,  
10 and thereafter passes to block 602 where a mask is applied on the surface or  
11 above the surface of the recording layer. Next, the desired pattern is created in  
12 the mask (block 604). The pattern may be created in any desired manner. For  
13 example, the pattern may be created using photolithography or imprint  
14 lithography.

15  
16 In certain embodiments, however, the steps depicted in blocks 602 and 604  
17 may be performed in the reverse order. The pattern may be created in the mask  
18 and then the mask may be placed on or over the recording layer.

19  
20 Referring now to block 606, a determination is then made as to whether or  
21 not portions of the mask should be removed. For example, if imprint  
22 lithography was used to create the pattern, the compressed portions of the mask  
23 may need to be removed. If portions of the mask are to be removed, the process  
24 continues at block 608 with the removal of the desired portions of the mask.

25  
26 If, however, portions of the mask do not need to be removed, the process  
27 passes to block 610, where a determination is made as to whether or not an etch  
28 should be performed. For example, grooves may need to be created in one or  
29 more layers within the recording layer if portions of the recording layer will be  
30 changed physically when exposed to the plasma. If an etch is to be performed,  
31 the process passes to block 612 where an etch is performed.



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2       If however, an etch does not need to be performed, the process continues  
3 at block 614 where the magnetic properties of portions of the recording layer are  
4 altered. Changing the magnetic properties of portions of the recording layer may  
5 be implemented in any desired manner. For example, exposure to a plasma may  
6 be performed.

7

8       Once the magnetic properties of portions of the recording layer have been  
9 changed, any remaining layers overlying the recording layer are removed. This  
10 step is illustrated in block 616. The resulting recording layer now comprises  
11 areas of differing magnetic properties, thereby creating recordable regions and  
12 non-recordable regions in the recording layer. The method then ends, as shown  
13 in block 618.

14

15       While the invention has been particularly shown and described with  
16 reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the  
17 art that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without  
18 departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.